NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, FREEDARY 18, 1865.

THE SOUTH.

WHY DAVIS CABINET WAS DISSOLVED

*Corruption Among the Cabinet Officers.

Official Exposure of Some of Mr. Seddon's Swindles.

The Truth Coming Out Regarding Hood's Losses in the Tennessee Campaign.

Two Mississippi Regiments Reach Corinth with Eighty-four Left of Thirteen Hundred Men.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL NAVAL PARTY

NEGROES VOLUNTEERING AT RICHMOND,

The Corruption of the Rebel War De-partment.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE PRACTICES OF MB. SEDDON.

On the beels of this official exposition the Rich

duty are travelling through and around Richnotorious—for it is shown by the records of the
remens in this city holding old details and "profrom Mr. Seddon which are utterly worthless,
there is any legal virtue, or even any decent
in them. It would be well if some pages of
nords could be officially advertised, so as to exthe, people the various inventions heretofore
it to save "prominent citizens" from Camp Lee,
vite public inquiry into the matter. Notorious
rs have been exempted in Richmond in connecdesignated public service that has no existence,
ers, who have made their millions in
siness, have been sent to Camp Lee,
come out of it with an absolute protecim Mr. Seddon in their breeches pocket;
an actual fact that there are men in brokers'
Richmond who have got exemption "to furnish

The Dissolution of Davis' Cabinet.

calle with us in action. We preferred to avoid such an appearance, even at the hazard of rendering our advices tess influential and of subjecting ourselves to misconstruction.

It can carcely be necessary to state that the members of this delegation did not assume for themselves, or for the E use of Representatives, or for Congress, a power to compel the resignation of heads of departments by any expression of opinion. They had reason to expect that some movement would be made in Congress which might bring on a collision between the Legislative and Exec tive departments, or constrain the Executive to make concessions. We desired to prevent such a movement when we advised the President to conform the competition of his Cabinet to the prevailing neutiment in Congress and the country. We confidently hoped that such a change would, by its effects upon Congress as well as the Executive Department, make the action of the government at a critical period more efficient for the public safety.

The delegation, in advising the President, did not discriminate among the heads of departments, whatever were our individual judgments of particular officers. This course appeared to be the best suited to all the circumstances, and especially to the state of public sentiment, if not required by a sound political principle. We chose to regard the Cabinet as a body of counselors held responsible, as a whole, to public opinion for the general course of the entire administration, besides having each a separate responsibility as head of his own department. Thatever may be the theory of our government, it had not occurred to us before the publication of the correspondence now under consideration that, practically, a body so eminent in our political system could, through dependence on the pleasure of the heads of departments and that the administration be sides having each a body of statesmen in our country, filing those high places, would contribute no independent advice, miorant in any degree. It could not be president in the engineer

Rebel Version of Mr. Lincoln's Account of the Peace Conference.

THET ARE DETERMINED TO HAVE IT THAT ME. BLAIR WAS AN AUTHORIZED COMMISSIONES.

[From the Richmond Seatinel, Feb. 15.]

The statement of President Lincoln of his connection with the late negotiations reflects a deeper discredit upon him than the report of our own commissioners. It confesses that the interview which he took so much pains to report afterwards took equal pains to obstruct and to render abortive; as if Yankee period, worse than Punic faith, must be displayed on this as upon every other possible occasion.

"radicals," so-called, of wisch Summer and wade are types, were horrised at the thought of peace. Their hyena instincts are yet unappeased. They love to sit in their safe places, and bid blood flow. Hence an assault was prepared upon Mr. Lincoln in connection with this Blair peace negotiation from which he recoiled. It was thus, we believe, that he was deterred from his first purpose, and hence set about repelling the conference which the had invited, and of conclinating the wrath of his Congress by freah indignities to the Confederates. It mattered not that he was enacting a deed than which no other could be more disgraceful to the head of a nation. Actions was being bayed by his own hounds, and he essayed to appease them by opening up a freeling prospect of blood.

Mr. Lincoln has been successful only in part. He has stirred the depths of Confederate resentments by the insult which he has offered us; but he has given but indifferent satisfaction to his irate Senators. The explanation which they demanded of him they received in sullen silence. In the House some applause was heard from his partisans; but his household adversaries give him no credit and profiler him no truce.

silence. In the House some applause was heard from his partisans; but his household adversaries give him no credit and profer him no truce.

General: Lee's Last Appeal.

[From the Richmond Disputch, Feb. 15.]

We invoke all good citizens, wherever it is in their power, to place before deserters and absentees from the army the last appeal that General Lee will ever make to them to return to their duty and resume their place under the flag. It will be seen that a full and free pardon is now offered to all who will come back within the specified time, but that thenceforth no pardons will be granted either to those who refuse the present offer or to those who are bereafter guilty of desertion. We are sure that General Lee must deeply deplore the necessity of such a determination. No man has a kinder and more benevolent heart; no official, civil or military, has a more honest and profound sympathy with the private soldier. He feels their sufferings as his own; and they are well aware of the fact. Indeed, his tenderness to those under his command has been regarded by some as the only defect in his military character. For our part we honor him for it; but when such a man feels the necessity of proclaiming that, if the present offer of executive clemency is not regarded, there will be an omorpardons hereafter, we feel assured that he means all that he says, and that he will be as inflexible in the execution of his duty as he is humane and merciful in seeking to avoid the terrible necessity.

We therefore carnestly entreat all the class whom he addresses to avail themselves of this last offer of pardon, and to return to the standards which they once illustrated by their valor, and to the comrades who are ready to welcome them once more to their side. The most discontented must now see that Lincoln is only aiming at the complete subjugation and ruin of their native land; at the elevation of the negro to an equality with themselves, and compelling them to fight longer and more dreadful wars against France and England from

Will Peace Pollow the Subjugation of the Rebels! AN EFFORT TO DISPEL A FANCIED DELUSION OF

AN EFFORT TO DISPEL A FANCIED DELUSION OF THE NORTHERN MIND.

[From the Richmond Dispetch, Feb. 15.]

Perhaps no idea has had more influence in keeping the conservatives of the North up to the war than the notion that the interests of the North are vitally involved in the suppression of the rebellion, and that internal peace and stability will follow the re-establishment of the old government.

If there ever was a time when the first of these propositions was true, that time has gone by forever. Have not these conservative classes always contended that slave labor was sential to the cultivation of those Southern staples upon which Northern commerce and manufactures depended? Have they not over and over again reterred to the examples of Jamaica, it. Domingo said other West India Islands, as evidences of the ruin which slave emancipation brings upon the agricultural and industrial interests of a country? Slavery is now abolished by their own government throughout the United States and we would like the Northern conservatives to tell us why the results of such a measure, if it could be carried out, would be different in the Southern States from the West India islands? They must now perceive, if they are not wilfully blind, that while, before the late abolition

Gold in the Richmond Market.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 14.]

The brokers' combination in Richmond is still working on the gold market, and having things its own way. It Montgomery, February 1, gold sold one for twenty-four In Mobile on the same day it sold one for twenty-four May is it that a dozen men in Richmond are allowed to make the price of gold in this city one for sixty! Thing on its face is a fection and a traud, and an outrage, and it is high time for law and for public opinion to accupe this matter.

Ferson al Mattere.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 15.]

Major Venable, of General Wade Hampton's staff, has arrived in Virginia, having made his eccape by leaping from the cars near Philadelphia.

We understand that Captain Raphael Semmea, Confederate States Navy, has been promoted to the rank of admiral for meritorious service. Also that Lieutenant J. Taylor Wood, Confederate States Navy, has been promoted to the rank of captain for the like honorable reason.

reason.
The Charlotte Democrat learns that the office of Commissary General was tendered to Colonel William John.
ston, of that place, and declined.
The Hon. Thomas Bennett, ex-Governor of South
Carelina, died on the 30th ultimo, at Anderson Court
House.

(From the Pickmont White Feb. 16.1

An III Omen for Richmond.

ARBIVAL OF GENERAL BRAGG IN THE GITY—
"GOODBY, RICHMOND."

(From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 16.)

General Braxton Bragg is at present in this city.

(From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 16.)

General Braxton Bragg is in Richmond. He has vacated the rooms in the Patton House, on Ninth street, heretofore occupied as headquarters, which will in future be occupied by General S. Cooper, Adjutant General.

General Gideon Pillow Succeeds Winder. General Gideon Pillew Succeeds Winder.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 6.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. —, 1865.

Brigadier General Gideon J. Fillow is constituted Commissary General of Prisoners, and will enter at once upon his dutice, as designated in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, General Orders No. 84, 1864. By order,

B. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General.

Official—II. L. CLAY, Acting Adjutant General.

Freedom of the Rebel Press. Freedom of the Rebel Press.

THE ANTI-ADMINISTRATION PAPERS THREATENED.

(From the Richmond Sentinel (Davis' organ), Feb. 14.]

Do not those members of Congress and those citizens, who refuse to put any unusual restrictions on the power of bad men to commit injury in these unusual times, become moral bail for their good behavior? Let those who give the password and the run of the camp to the Chronicles and Standards and Progresses of the day see to that they behave themseiver. We confess ourselves amazed at the fatal weakness or inconsiderateness which prevails where energy and vigor are required to save the life of the State.

All our lately received exchanges speak out with one heart and one voice of the Fortress Monroe negotiation and the dauties it has disclosed to us. All, except the Raleigh Progress and the Raleigh Sandard, which are still hanging out the while has for overeder. The Augusta Chronicle will doubtless also take the same ground.

Chronics will doubtless also take the same ground.

A Sad Story.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RIGHMOND DISPATCH.

Your paper is such a friend to the soldiers that I am sure you will publish a few words in behalf of their wives. I am a soldier's wife, with five little children and an orphan sister to support. My husband has been a prisoner for nearly a year, and I have never received money or help of any kind from the government, the county of Henrico, in which I live, or the city of Richmond. I have an old father in law, who has four families, besides the families of two sons in the army, to aid. He cannot do all this, though he gives us all he has. I write this to seggest that the government open a store, at which we may buy food, cotton and shoes at government prices. We look to it alone. The rich do not aid us. I have parted with my jeweiry and part of my clothing and furniture, and my children often go to bed hungry. I trust that the government will open some way to us by which we can obtain the necessaries of life.

A SOLDIER'S WIFE.

The Rebel Associated Press an Oppressive Tax.

[From the Selma (Ala) Mississippian, Jan. 29.]

Yesterday, after paying the Press Association one hundred and fifty dollars for reports for the month of January aione, and one hundred dollars toils besides paying

THE LAZARUS HOMICIDE.

Conclusion of the Trial of Bernard Friery for the Killing of Harry Lazarus.

OPENING OF THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

The Killing Admitted, but Temporary Insanity, Caused by Gross Intoxication, Pleaded in Extenuation of the Crime.

SUMMERING UP OF COUNSEL.

THE RECORDER'S CHARGE.

Verdict of Guilty of Murder in the

noon, the 2d of January; he was very drunk and very much under the influence of liquor; the prisoner drank four or five times; he had been drinking for a number of days, and he was kind of wild; knew Friery for two years. Cross examined—I saw Harry on Monday night, about ten o'clock, standing on his own stoop.

John Moran, a boy employed at No. 16 Houston street, testified that he was acting for the barkeeper on the day before the killing of Lazarus; Friery was in the barroom in the afternoon and drank about ten times with others; he was drunk; he stayed about a hour, and during that time he ordered about eight dollars worth of drinks.

Captain James D. Hawes, sworn, and examined by ex-Judge Stuart, testified as follows:—
Q. Captain Hawes, do you know Friery? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you in his place, No. 14 Houston street, on New Year's day—the day previous to the killing? A. That was Sunday?
Q. The killing was on Monday sight—were you there on Monday afternoon? A. Yes, sir. I was there on Sunday, and was there Monday too.
Q. Did you see Friery at any time during that afternoon or evening? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What time—about what hour did you see him? A. On the second day of January?
Q. Yes, sir? A. I saw him in the morning; I say morning, between tweive and two o'clock; and I think it was between six and seven in the evening.
Q. What did you see him, Captain, on both occasions?
A. In the morning I was going along Houston street and I saw him at 16 Houston street.
Q. What did you see ef him on that eccasion? A. He was delived.

A. In the morning I was going along flousien street and I saw him at 16 Houston street.

Q. That is Stewart's place? A. I do not know who it is kept by.

Q. What id you see of him on that occasion? A. He was drunk.

Q. You again saw him between six and seven—where? A. At his own place.

Q. In what condition was he and what did you see of him? A. He was lying on the table beastly drunk.

Q. In his own barroom beastly drunk? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State what signs there were of his being beastly drunk; how did he look, and what was there you noticed about him? A. I came into the house with a friend of mine; we were out making some calls; he lay on his table; he had a diamond pin in his bosom; I took it out and put it in my own bosom; he was lying on the broad of his back, and froth was coming out of his mouth.

Q. Did he speak or recognize any ene? A. No, sir; he did not know anything about me having the pin at all.

Q. How long did you remain there? A. I guess not over five or six minutes; I might have remained longer—I could not say positively—and left.

Q. Did you see him at all after that? A. No, sir.

Q. Now, were you there on Friday, Saturday or Sunday previous in his house? A. I could not say positively; I might have been in and out.

Q. Were you there on the occasion when you saw anything of this character; a drunken man in his place, from whom he took a knife? A. On the night previous, on Sunday night, the list of January, I was passing the door, with some friends, and they went in with me; there came a gentleman across the street and asked Friery to go across the street and fatch a man across that was drunk; Friery says to me, "Will you go over?" I told him "Yes;" me and my friend went over to fetch this man out, and in fetching him down the steps there was a fix knife fell out of his pocket, in a sheath; Friery took the knife up and put it in his pocket, and carried him over to his place and laid him on some chairs.

Q. Bo you know what his name was? A. Philip Brady; he is in Savannah now.

Q. Did you see th

Q. An open fixed blade? A. It was one of those sheath knives.

Q. You were not in there during the evening of Monday night? A. Yes sir, that was the time, between six and seven.

Q. I mean after that time were you in, Captain? A. No sir.

The witness, on his cross-examination, said that he had been in the United States detective business in Missouri.

Counsel for the prisoner stated that a witness named Smith, Friery s barkeeper, was summoned, but failing to appear, they were compelled to close the case without the benefit of his testimony.

The District Attorney and the counsel for the prisoner then submitted a series of legal propositions relative to the crime of murder; after which Mr. John Sedgwick proceeded in an eloquent and yet unaffected atrain to address the jury in behalf of the prisoner at the bar, remarking that he would urge the proposition, from the evidence, that, at the time of the homicide, the defendant did not intend to k li Lazarus. He drew a picture of the scene of the transaction and the parties, and then proceeded to discuss the evidence, claiming that the

Brooklyn City News. No Increase or Bouvies.—Notwithstanding the action of the Board of Supervisors at their meeting on action of the Board of Supervisors at their meeting on Thursday evening, resolving to increase the bounties to \$600, \$400 and \$300, for three, twe and one year recruits, the Bounty Committee are unable to carry the resolution into effect. The cause is the want of funds. Numbers of substitutes were yesterday brought before the committee, but the latter were compelled to inform them of the actual state of affairs. In order to relieve themselves from further trouble, one of the committee called on Provost Marshal Fewler and informed him that the resolution increasing the bounties was inoperative; but that certificates of indebtedness for \$300 per substitute would be given hereafter, the same as heretofore. The fund for the payment of certificates, it appears, is also about exhausted. As no effort whatever is made to fill the quota, the prospect of a sweeping draft becomes every day more apparent.

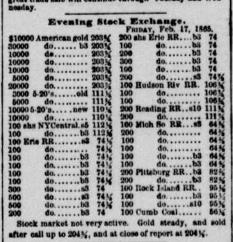
Oblinary.
PROFESSOR BOND, THE ASTRONOMER.
Professor Bond, of Harvard University, died yesterday morning of consumption. He was about to receive hon-

Boston Dry Goods Trade Sale.

Boston Dry Goods Trade Sale.

Boston Feb. 17, 1865.

In consequence of the unexpected amount of goods offered by New England manufacturers and merchants, already amounting to over six thousand packages, the great trade sale will continue through Tuesday and Wednesday.



ARRIVALS.

Lavaroot.—Steamship City of Dublin—Mr and Mrs Mer-

ARRIVAIS.

Laverpool.—Steamship City of Dublin.—Mr and Mrs Merlish, Mrs Hill, Rosa Hill.

Glascow.—Steamship Rriannia.—Mr and Mrs Cowan, Miss
Cowan, Mr and Mrs Ritchie, M Crowell, Mr McCutcheon, Mrs
Walson and a children, Mrs Barker.

Hayara.—Steamship Corsics.—Mrs E Moon, two children
Hayara.—Steamship Corsics.—Mrs E Moon, two children
Hayara.—Steamship Corsics.—Mrs E Moon, two children
Brooke, Miss Mary Aylward, T Kropeiok, E Schmidt, Mrs S
E Phelps, Mrs Ann Wilson and two children; Chia Spencer,
Rev M Weech, W H Embleton, Br ED Thompson, Mrs
Bears, Miss Hanry, J Gener, Mrs and Mrs G E McMillan, A
Bears, Miss Hanry, J Gener, Mrs Mrs Mrs Mrs Mrs Mrs
Haggerty, G O Johnson, Mr and Mrs G E McMillan, A
Lawrence, Mrs G Savage, Jaine, Dean, J D Taylor, D
Miss Barr, Miss G Savage, Jaine, Dean, J D Taylor, D
Miss Barr, Miss G Savage, Jaine, Dean, J D Taylor, D
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Miss Barr, Miss G Savage, Jaine, Dean, J D Taylor, D
Miss Barr, Miss G Savage, Jaine, Mrs Sahenisg and
Rypher, Wn Thompson, Jaine, W H Savey, J Schuebert, Mrs
child Mr and Miss Richards, W H Racey, J Schuebert, Mrs
child Mr and Miss Richards, Thos Lyon, John Jones, J
Larkin, J Kohn, Moser Thon Derby and brother; Wm Taylor,
Wm Britch, Miss Mers Thon Derby and brother; Wm Taylor,
Wm Britch, Miss Mers Thon Derby and brother; Wm Taylor,
Wm Britch, Miss Mers, Alexander Cameron, Geo Theckneth
George Wells, M Marviz, and 41 deek passengers—total, 138.

HAYAMA—Bark Winbura—W R Jönnson, H Rohsow.

Bernsuna—Brig T A Darrell—Capt Newman, Mr Carroll,
Mr Audey, Miss Breen, Mrs Riphey, Mr Johnson, and 31 in

A LL CORNS, BUNIONS, INVESTED NAILS, A blains, Teuder Feet, &c., cared by Dr. BEIGGE podist, 112 and 500 Broadway. Briggs Curative and for, said by druggists and sent by mail, PUBLISHED THIS DAY. LORD OAKBURN'S DAUGHTERS MRS. HENRY WOOD.

MISCELLANEOUS

PUBLISHED LAST WEEK,

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THE YANKEE MIDDY.
THE FLYING YANKEE.
THE KING'S CRUISERS.
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THE LOST LOVE.
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THE BRIDAL EVR.
THE PRIDE OF LIFE.
BOHEMIANS OF LONDOW.

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to Dr. Schenck's office and relates the wonders they have performed. From some persons they have expelled large worms; from others morbid matter, and from others, again, clear bile.

WONDERPUL CURES.

In certain cases persons who have been if for a long time with diseased liver—skin sullow, tongue coated, bowels ceative, breath offensive fire by the use of this medicine. Some who were thus relieved had become so dult, drowwy eithar gie that they scarcely had energy enough to move hand of fost.

In such cases the aliment is often caused by worms. By using Schenck's Mandrake Pills the stale bile and corrupt matter which constitute what are called the "worm besis" are worsed of, and the worms themselves pass off with them. Some weeks ago a lady told Dr. Schenck in that she had taken to pills for liver complaint; but, to her great surprise, the medicine brought away several worms, each about tenthern been length.

In the stale of the stale of the stale of the stale of small worms (seardies), and he is now perfectly well. A lady came to Dr. Schenck at the Mariberough Hodel, and worms, searches, and he is now perfectly well. A lady came to Dr. Schenck at the Mariberough Hodel, and worms, supposed by her physicians to be affected with tape worm. She had severe pains and sensation of something moving and twisting inside of her. These feelings at times almost threw her into convulsions. It would except up into her threat and appear to bite; the only way to quied it was to drink milk, when it would estile down and go to sleep. She would have to take a quart to he with her very night for that purpose. She was very cositive, skin yellow, and dried up to a more shadow. Dr. Schenck gave her four Mandrake Pills every hight for a week, and the Seawed Touic according to the directions, which only moved the bow els slightly once a day, and which in ordinary persons would have physicked severely; but it is fickened the animal, and she found she did not crave any more milk. At the end of a week along the barry her she began to rec

tive treatment. He makes no charge for savice, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer he charges 53.

Prices for the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each 31 20 per bottle, 57 50 the naif dozen, or two bottles of Syrup and one of Pulm for \$3.78.

Mandrake Pilla 20 cents per box. DEMAS BARNES 2 CO., Mandrake Pilla 20 cents per box. DEMAS BARNES 2 CO., No. 21 Park row. Agent. Dr. Schenck will be at his rooms No. 32 Bond street. New York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. until 3 o'clock F. M. His medicines may be obtained there at all times.

LOST-ON FRIDAY EVENING, ABOUT 7 O'CLOCK between the Lafarge House and Barnum's Museum, a large sized Opera Glass. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Lafarge House,